

SIERRA CLUB BULLETIN

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Directors Hold Annual Business Meeting

THE BUSINESS MEETING of the Board of Directors of the Sierra Club was held at the Club headquarters in San Francisco on December 9, 1939. Present were directors Adams, Clark, Colby, Dawson, Farquhar, Hildebrand, Huber, Kehrlein, LeConte, McDuffie, Robinson, Starr. Directors Bernays, Leonard, Tappaan were absent and excused. Also present by invitation were: Arthur H. Blake, Chairman of the Committee on Mountain Records and Place Names; E. Stanley Jones, Chairman of the Southern California Chapter; Melvin H. Johnson, chairman of the Loma Prieta Chapter; David R. Brower, Chairman of the San Francisco Bay Chapter.

Membership Increases

Mr. Colby reported that 350 applications for membership were received during October, before the increased initiation fee went into effect on November 1, and that the Club membership now totals 4,206, distributed as follows: Southern California Chapter, 1,527; San Francisco Bay Chapter, 2,072; Loma Prieta Chapter, 211; Riverside Chapter, 69; general, 327. Approximately 600 of these, however, have not paid their dues for the current year and will soon be removed from the membership list unless payment is made.

Mr. Huber reported that expenditures for 1939 would exceed the total amount budgeted, mainly due to contributions voted in May to improve Keller Peak Hut and Clair Tappaan Lodge, but that the 1939 income will exceed the estimate made a year ago and would cover the increased expenditures. The adoption of a budget for 1940 was referred to the Executive Committee.

Mr. Robinson reported on the continuing growth of interest in skiing in the United States. He read a statement of policy regarding skiing in National Parks adopted December 3, 1939 by the directors of the National Ski Association at its 35th annual convention held in Minneapolis. A general discussion of national park policies resulted in appointment of a special committee to examine national park and forest policies and to formulate recommendations regarding them.

Dr. Hildebrand reported the appointment of Ray Ingwersen as the third member of the committee authorized at the autumn meeting to confer with the United States Forest Service regarding the San Geronio Wild Area, adding that Mr. Ingwersen had not yet been able to come to San Francisco. A letter from the Riverside Chapter, signed by the chairman and secretary, protesting any change in the status or boundaries of the San Geronio Wild Area, was referred to the committee.

Lodges

Mr. Colby reported on matters in connection with Parsons Memorial Lodge and the Soda Springs property at Tuolumne Meadows, Yosemite National Park, particularly the locating of a small spring from which a water supply can be brought to the lodge. He suggested that a special meeting of the Board of Directors be held over next Labor Day at Tuolumne Meadows, that a trip to the Meadows be scheduled by the various chapters, and at that time the pipeline from the spring can be installed. The custodian, Albert Duhme, was given a vote of appreciation and confidence. Fifty dollars was allotted to the Lodge Committee for additional expense incurred by Mr. Duhme at Parsons Lodge during 1939.

A special committee, with Walter A. Starr, chairman, Ansel Adams, and Lewis F. Clark, was appointed to consider the best possible use to which the LeConte Memorial Lodge in Yosemite Valley should be devoted, the committee to add additional members if desired.

It was voted that the Treasurer be authorized to get such assistance as he can secure for formulating a policy in handling cash accounts of the Club and its committees.

Mr. Starr reported that in April Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes requested a report on trails in the California national parks—a report prepared by the High Sierra Trails Committee at the request of Regional Park Service Director Frank A. Kittredge. The report was very favorably received. It was moved that the detailed report be adopted as a guide to future trail development, and that a vote of thanks be given Mr. Starr and his committee for their work in gathering and assembling the information. The report will appear in full in the forthcoming annual number of the *Sierra Club Bulletin*.

Mountain Records and Place Names

Mr. Blake reported on the work of the

Committee on Mountain Records and Place Names. During the past year registers were placed on Mount Henry, The Hermit, Colosseum Mountain, Telescope Peak. Book-type registers are planned for on Mount Agassiz, LeConte, Stanford (Whitney quadrangle); Milestone, Table, and Thunder mountains; Fin Dome and Temple Crag. There has been a steady demand for copies of *Mountain Records of the Sierra Nevada*, compiled by the Committee, and Mr. Blake expressed hope that a revision in some form would soon be available. He reported that a climber's guide to Yosemite Valley was in preparation for the magazine number of the *Bulletin*.

Two recent meetings of the Mountain Records Committee were attended by Theodore S. Solomons, and resulted in the addition to the Committee files of much interesting information on early exploration of the High Sierra. Upon a motion by Mr. Farquhar, seconded by Mr. Starr, it was voted that Mr. Solomons be thanked for his painstaking work, and for the valuable material which he has contributed to the Club from his own records and from records of other High Sierra pioneers recently made available to him.

Two place names recommended by the Committee were endorsed: Mount Judah for the 8,300-foot summit between Donner Peak and Mount Lincoln, and Matthes Glacier for the north section of Wintun Glacier on Mount Shasta.

State Parks Threatened

The California Legislature recently passed Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 33 to be submitted to popular vote in November, 1940.

This amendment, if carried, might permit leasing of any State Park lands for development of oil and gas, a policy utterly foreign to principles underlying creation of the State Park System. This would also constitute a

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flagrant violation of the promises, made to the generous donors of millions of dollars used by the State in the purchase of the parks, that these areas would be forever devoted to park purposes.

The proposed amendment further provides that the revenue accruing from such exploitation may be used not only for the state parks, but "for any other purpose" as well. Thus would be legalized the diversion of values given the State Park System by private individuals on the distinct understanding that this would never be done. The amendment will obviously discourage private donors in the future.

It was therefore resolved that the Sierra Club definitely oppose the amendment, and enlist the similar opposition of other organizations. The Governor was to be requested to include reconsideration of the amendment in the call for the special session of the Legislature.

New Chapter Authorized

A letter from Frederick B. Holmes proposing a Mother Lode Chapter of the Club was read. It was found that approximately sixty members of the Club in good standing had signed a petition to form such a chapter. The application was accepted and formation of the new chapter authorized. The Secretary was asked to notify all members of the Club residing in the designated region* inviting them to attend an organization meeting at Sacramento on January 11, 1940. F. B. Holmes, Thomas Jukes, Charlotte Mauk were named as temporary chairman, first vice-chairman, and second vice-chairman, respectively, as provided by the Club by-laws.

Mr. Farquhar reported that the material for the 1940 magazine number of the *Sierra Club Bulletin* has been submitted and is under consideration by the Editorial Board; also that the Board would prepare a title page

and table of contents for use by libraries and members of the Club wishing to bind the last four annual numbers.

The sum of \$15 each was voted to *Mugelloos* and *The Yodeler*. It was also voted that copies of all publications produced under the auspices of any group in the Club be mailed to each member of the Board of Directors, in order that the directors may be kept informed of all of the activities of the Club.

Mr. Brower submitted a report of the various showings of the color motion picture "Sky-Land Trails of the Kings," for which a film and materials expenditure of \$350 was appropriated from the National Parks Fund in May and \$100 contributed by the San Francisco Bay Chapter. A sum not exceeding \$50 was appropriated to cover any incidental expenses that may arise in connection with the showing of the film before the May meeting. The film has now been shown 23 times to approximately 4000 persons, and many additional showings are scheduled.

A letter from the Loma Prieta Chapter expressed interest in the early inclusion of the Butano redwoods in the State Park System, an interest in which the directors concurred.

A letter from Josephine E. Smith, stressing need for camper education on sanitary conditions of camps, was referred to the High Sierra Trails Committee.

Club support was reaffirmed for the proposed extension of the boundary of Shasta National Forest, to include for purposes of reforestation certain deforested lands which will be tributary to Shasta Reservoir of the Central Valley Project; it was directed that the Secretary of Agriculture, the Chief and Regional Foresters be so advised.

A motion was passed disapproving the National Park Service charge of a mountaineering fee to those desiring to climb Mount Rainier.

The pending Adams-DeRouen bill was referred to the Park and Forest Policy Committee for further study.

*Namely, the counties of Sacramento, San Joaquin, Yolo, Sutter, Yuba, Nevada, Placer, El Dorado, Amador, Calaveras.

Mr. Colby advised the Board that the estate of the late Ynes Mexia had been left in a trust, the principal of which will ultimately be divided equally between the Sierra Club and the Save-the-Redwoods League.

Other Reports

Reports received from the chapters were accepted and placed on file. Supplementing his written report, Stanley Jones stated that the Southern California Chapter had moved its headquarters to 704 Auditorium Building, 427 West Fifth Street, Los Angeles, a more centrally located and usable place. The Board ratified the signing of the lease by the officers of the Southern California Chapter.

A written report submitted by Alfred E. Weiler, Chairman of the Library Committee, was read, and the sum of \$150 for the library voted to be included in the budget.

Mr. Kehrlein reported that a study of the Goddard Glacier was made during the summer. It was voted that \$10 for use of the Glacier Study Committee be included in the budget.

Nominating Committee and Judges Named

The following were appointed to act as the Nominating Committee to select names to be placed on the ballot at the coming elec-

tion of directors of the Sierra Club: A. E. Mayers (chairman), Maren Aune, Kasson Avery, Herbert Breed, Dorothy H. Huggins; Alternates: Suzanne Allen, William T. Goldsborough.

The following were appointed judges of election to act in the counting of the ballots at the next regular election of directors: Alice L. Meussdorffer (chairman), Ada S. Chaplin, Ida E. Logan, Ella McElligott, James A. Morgan, Andrew E. Neuenburg, Charles Spenner, Catherine S. Tubby, Oliver G. Tubby; Alternates: Helen C. Delany, Harriet T. Parsons.

The board voted the good wishes of the Sierra Club to Leland Curtis, now on the Byrd Antarctic Expedition.

Frank A. Kittredge, Regional Director of the National Park Service, and E. T. Scoyen, Superintendent of Sequoia National Park, were elected honorary life members of the Sierra Club because of their outstanding work in connection with conservation in the national parks.

The Executive Committee was given authority to act in the matter of badges for skiing and other Club activities.

WM. E. COLBY, *Secretary*.

Kings Canyon National Park

The bill H.R. 3794 to create a national park embracing the Kings River High Sierra has a most favorable position in the present session of Congress, which convened January 3, 1940. The bill has passed the House of Representatives and has received the favorable vote of the Committee on Public Lands of the Senate. The bill has already been placed before the Senate at this session, but its passage by unanimous consent was again blocked by Senator Pittman, of Nevada, who wished the opportunity to speak against the bill. It will accordingly be called up again in the Senate soon, and, with President Roose-

velt already having signified his interest in the measure, should become a law at an early date.

Each member of the Club can still be of great assistance by urging both his senators to vote favorably on the measure without amendment. The senators from California are Hon. Hiram W. Johnson and Hon. Sheridan Downey, U. S. Senate Chamber, Washington, D. C. Letters and wires to other senators will be helpful. The Sierra Club can be justly proud of the part it has taken in this wise attempt to give the Kings River country the status it merits.

News of the State Parks

Several important acquisitions have recently been announced. On December 5 the State Park Commission, in joint action with the Save-the-Redwoods League, acquired title to a 6772-acre tract of magnificent redwoods five miles northeast of Crescent City. Further details of this purchase will appear in the forthcoming annual of the *Sierra Club Bulletin*.

Under the budget for the current biennium the State Legislature appropriated \$325,000 which, combined with equal donation from outside sources, is to cover the first installments in the purchase of new lands as follows: The Avenue of the Giants, \$150,000; Butano Redwoods, \$50,000; South Grove, Calaveras Big Trees, \$25,000; certain southern California beaches, \$100,000. As far as is known the Commission has acted only to the extent of approving the Avenue of the Giants purchase and an expenditure of \$50,000 at Huntington Beach.

First gubernatorial appointment to the new State Park Commission was Ernest Dawson, past president of the Sierra Club. Two

months later, after the appointment to the Commission of Rev. Francis J. Caffrey of San Juan Bautista, Matthew M. Gleason of San Diego, A. L. Nelson of Fortuna, and Milton T. Vanderslice of Walnut Creek, Mr. Dawson resigned for personal reasons. Isidore B. Dockweiler of Los Angeles was appointed to succeed him.

The State Park Commission is charged with highly important duties. These include administration of proper recreational use among and preservation of some of California's finest redwoods, land- and seascapes, embraced in some 70 State Parks totaling more than 300,000 acres in area, valued at approximately fifteen million dollars. In these parks millions in federal funds has been expended for recreational development. Thus it is readily seen that the actions of the Commission are of national interest, as well as of local and statewide importance. It is well for all Californians to be personally concerned with the conservation and improvement of the California State Park System.

Olympic National Park Extended

The addition of nearly two hundred thousand acres to the Olympic National Park, on the Olympic Peninsula, Washington, bringing within the park area "rain forests" unsurpassed in the world, together with hot springs, spectacular waterfalls, new recreational facilities and scenic wonders, has been announced by Secretary of Interior Harold

L. Ickes. By Presidential proclamation the park was placed within 62,881 acres of the maximum 898,292 acres authorized by Congress eventually to comprise the park area. The largest tract to be added is near Port Angeles, includes Olympic Hot Springs and Deer Park.

"No Beret Artist for Byrd"

Rock-climbers' pitons and carabiners are strange to the hands of most artists, but when Leland Curtis embarked for the Antarctic in November as official artist for the Byrd ex-

pedition they were packed along with his canvases and oils.

Mr. Curtis is a rock-climber and skier as well as an artist, and his years of experience

mountaineering in the High Sierra will be invaluable to him in the Antarctic. Here he will find the ultimate in glorious beauty, but the utmost in unsurmountable difficulties—skies decked continuously month after month in brilliant sunset hues, and snow streaked with unbelievable apple-green and shadows of turquoise and aquamarine blue. He will see glistening snowscapes throughout the summer, and flashing aurora australis, the northern lights of the south, throughout the dark winter. This is truly a canvas of beauty for an artist, but it presents problems as well, such as the sub-zero temperature which solidifies the paints, and half frozen hands which do not respond satisfactorily with a brush.

With this in mind Mr. Curtis has developed a pigment vehicle which will not solidify at sub-zero temperatures. In a laboratory at the California Institute of Technology, simulating Antarctic conditions with the use of dry ice, he was able, by a simple treatment of the paints he was already using, to develop an oil that would flow at a temperature as low as 40 degrees below zero. . . . With his knowledge of rock-climbing and skiing, Mr. Curtis will be able to aid the expedition in its land claiming and research work, and with his previous knowledge of painting in the cold in the High Sierra, he will be able to record for the expedition the unusual beauty he sees around him.

E. J. A. in the *Christian Science Monitor*.

The Immediate Treatment of Freezing

There has been so much discussion among skiers of the treatment for freezing, usually with widely varying opinions being expressed, that it is appropriate as a new ski season progresses to present a rational method of treatment.

The basis for rational methods usually is derived from facts discovered by experimentation. Unfortunately very few controlled experiments have been conducted in treatment of freezing. In the few experiments that have been performed a condition of shock was found in animals subjected to partial freezing. This shock was similar to that resulting from other types of injuries and from severe burns. The blood pressure dropped, the pulse was thin, thready, and rapid. There was a loss of fluid from the blood into the affected tissues, a condition exactly similar to that found with burns.

From this it is seen that the first treatment, as in all other emergency work, should be directed toward the prevention or alleviation of shock. The injured person should be wrapped in warm blankets. Wet and tight

clothing should be removed. A position of comfort should be obtained; lowering the head and shoulders below the level of the remainder of the body might help. Pain should be relieved by suitable drugs. Warm, stimulating fluids such as tea or coffee should be given by mouth if the person is conscious. Alcoholic beverages should be avoided.

After, and only after the general condition of the patient has been improved, should attention be directed to the frozen portion. Here is the hotly debated question: should a frozen part be brought slowly or rapidly back to body temperature? Should it be rubbed with snow? The literature on the subject is confusing. In Germany the doctors are recommending slow thawing. In New York studies showed that rapidity in thawing made little difference. Experiments on animals which had their hind legs frozen have been performed. One group were warmed very quickly by immersing in hot water, and another warmed very slowly. Examination of the previously frozen parts in both groups showed no difference. Evidently it does not

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matter. The writer's own opinion is that the frozen arm, leg, ear, or whatever it is, should be warmed along with the remainder of the body when shock is treated or prevented. This is taking a more or less middle course. The thawing process is slow, but not as slow as is sometimes recommended, such as by packing a frozen foot in cold, wet towels.

When tissue is frozen, it is seriously harmed. Blood vessels are broken and clots form in them. Injured tissue should be handled with care, whether it is injured from freezing or other causes. Thoroughly massaging such an injury with rough, hard snow would seem illogical to say the least. It would be adding insult to injury. It would hardly promote circulation. The blood vessels are damaged already, and would be further harmed by so rough a manipulation. The best treatment is to leave the frozen area alone, just as though it were a burn.

Swelling occurs in areas which are frozen, and this in turn may cut off a circulation

which is already hampered. Elevation of the arm or leg to allow better flow of blood is essential. When breaks occur in the skin, or blisters form, they should be covered with sterile dressings to prevent infection. Rest, elevation, and protection from infection are of prime importance at this stage.

An area which has been previously frozen never regains the blood supply which it had previously. Care must be taken to prevent freezing at a later date. Such an area will be frost-bitten much sooner than surrounding normal ones, and so special attention must be paid to it.

In summary, the first and most important treatment for freezing should be to prevent or alleviate shock. The frozen area will take care of itself, so to speak, when this is done. Later the frozen part should be elevated, kept warm, dry, and protected from any further injury, or possibility of infection.

H. STEWART KIMBALL, M.D.

Survey of Ski Accidents

There are too many ski accidents and most of them can be avoided. This is the opinion of many skiers, and so in an effort to determine the underlying cause a careful survey is being carried on. In each case information is being obtained about the type of bindings in use, the type and condition of the snow, the length of skiing experience, and the type of skiing. The first aid management is also of interest. It is believed that a study of such data will give clues that will help to reduce the number of ski accidents. It is also a valuable check on the efficiency of the first aid now being used.

The cooperation of Sierra Club skiers is being solicited to make this survey complete. If you have had a serious ski accident or know of anyone who has and would cooperate in this study, please get in touch with Dr. Kimball. A questionnaire will be sent, the answers of which will be considered entirely confidential. It is only by securing considerable data that accurate conclusions can be drawn and so it is hoped that there will be many responses. Dr. Kimball's address is: H. Stewart Kimball, M. D., 2807 Vallecito Place, Oakland, California.

JOEL H. HILDEBRAND, *President*

Newly Elected Chapter Executive Committees

Loma Prieta: Melvin H. Johnson (Chairman), Albert F. Poulter (Vice-Chairman), Sylvia Hyde (Secretary), Charles A. Stone

(Treasurer), Samuel S. Firth, Frank H. Lewis, Russell Varian.

Riverside: John E. Dole (Chairman),

Delphin Difani (Vice-Chairman), Eunice Reaper (Secretary), Josephine Beckwith (Treasurer), Richard M. Esgate, H. B. Richardson, A. J. Twogood.

San Francisco Bay: David R. Brower (Chairman), Ray E. Montrose (Vice-Chairman), James A. Barbour (Secretary), Raffi Bedayan (Treasurer), Doris F. Leonard,

Barbara Norris, Robert Schallenberger, Chas. T. Townsend, Ruth E. Wale.

Southern California: E. Stanley Jones (Chairman), Dean S. Curtis (Vice-Chairman), Vera W. McLean (Secretary), William J. Murray (Treasurer), Agnes Fair, Pauline E. Hubbard, Carl P. Jensen, Andrew O. Porter, Lloyd Warner.

LeConte Lodge Report

Following the usual custom, the door of the Lodge was opened to the public May 12th and closed September 12th. Many eastern people were among our visitors and the attendant at the desk endeavored to extend to them a cordial reception. Miss Blanchard, from New Hampshire, was instrumental in having sent to us by Mrs. Elizabeth Under-

wood, wife of the author, two interesting books on the wild life of Maine, "Wild Brother" and "Wilderness Adventures."

Another gift, received from Mr. and Mrs. Starr, was Ansel Adams' large portfolio "The John Muir Trail," a fine collection of beautiful photographs.

F. C. HOLMAN, *Custodian*

Revised Sierra Club Ski Tests

(Based upon the tests formulated by the Ski Club of Great Britain, but modified to apply more appropriately to snow conditions and touring demands in California, the Sierra Club tests have been revised slightly for the coming season, particularly in removal of the telemark from the third class test. The revision has been carefully considered by the Ski Test Committee, Einar Nilsson, Chairman, and by the Central Committee of the Ski Mountaineers Section, acting for the Test Committee in southern California. The Ski-Mountaineer test is unchanged, but is reprinted here so that all of the tests will be readily available to all members.

Forms covering names of judges on duty, places and times of tests, will be found on bulletin boards in the lodges. On these forms both judges and candidates will be expected to enter their names. Prompt use of this form will be appreciated, as it will help both the persons in charge and those concerned with the tests.—ED.)

Fourth Class Test

Certification by one officially designated judge will suffice.

Purpose: To determine the candidate's competence to engage in easy cross-country ski trips. Good form is desirable, but perfect form will not be insisted upon.

Demonstrations required:

1. Straight no-fall run of 100 yards, either direct descent or diagonal, under complete control, at 10 miles per hour (not to exceed 20 seconds for the course).
2. Snowplow at least five yards, under control, to a standstill from a direct descent.
3. Four linked stem turns in moderately soft snow, each through at least 120 degrees, executed slowly under complete control, and separated by traverses with skis parallel, upper ski leading.
4. Ascent and descent of 500 feet vertical elevation to test reasonable climbing and downhill running ability. Packs, 15 pounds for men and 10 pounds for women, must be

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carried. Proper right and left kick-turns must be demonstrated on the climb. Sealskins or similar aids permitted. Proper use of ski poles expected throughout the test. Time limits, depending upon snow conditions, will be fixed by the judges. Times not to exceed 30 minutes for the ascent and eight minutes for the descent are proper under normal conditions.

Alternative: A cross-country tour three to four miles in length, including an ascent and descent of approximately 500 vertical feet elevation, during which the candidate must demonstrate to the accompanying judge his ability to cope with ordinary obstacles, to use poles properly, to climb, to do kick-turns, and to run downhill for considerable distances without too many falls and at a speed of about half that expected of third-class skiers. Climbing devices are permitted. Packs, 15 pounds for men and 10 pounds for women, containing the most obvious requirements for easy day-touring must be carried.

Third Class Test

Joint certification by two judges is necessary.

Purpose: To stimulate and measure the ordinary touring ability every skier should be ambitious to attain in order to enjoy all-day tours over mountain terrain. Fluency, assurance, steadiness are required rather than great speed.

Demonstrations required:

1. Four linked stem turns in moderately soft snow on a slope of at least 15 degrees, executed slowly under complete control, and separated by traverses with skis parallel, upper ski leading.
2. A right and left christiania to a standstill from a direct descent, starting the turns at a speed of at least 10 miles per hour. Stem, open, or pure christianias may be used; inside ski must not be lifted.
3. Side-slipping to right and to left down a smooth slope. Travel at least 25 yards in

each direction, demonstrating control of side-slip and speed by edging and weight shifting.

4. Kick-turns to right and left, both uphill and downhill, on a slope of at least 30 degrees.

5. Good form and effective propulsion on the level with the one-step, two-step, and three-step.

6. Ascent and descent of a standard course of approximately 1000 feet elevation, carrying at least a 10-pound pack, contents of which must satisfy judges as adequate for day-touring. Climbing aids other than appropriate waxing are not permitted. Time limits, depending upon snow conditions, will be fixed in advance by the judges. Times not to exceed 60 minutes for the ascent and seven to eight minutes for the descent are proper under normal conditions. The course must include the variety of slope and terrain, including open woods, encountered in ordinary touring.

Second Class Test

Approval by a special sub-committee of the Test Committee is required.

Purpose: To demonstrate mastery of touring technique and ability to cope with all conditions of snow and terrain, including steep slopes and open woods, that do not involve unjustifiable hazard. Marked steadiness and a fluent, aggressive style are required. The speed expected is approximately double that for Third Class, but not necessarily more than half that of racing speed. No kick-turns are permitted in any part of this test. Few falls are allowed.

Demonstrations required:

1. Four stem turns linking traverses in soft snow on a slope of at least 25 degrees.
2. Four linked christianias started at a speed of about 30 miles per hour. Stem, open, or pure christiania may be used; inside ski must not be lifted. Mere tail-wagging is not sufficient.

3. Four linked lifted stem-christianias of shortest possible radius, with or without help of the inner pole, on a 30-degree slope of either hard or soft snow.
4. Four jump-turns, linking traverses preferably on breakable crust, on a slope of at least 20 degrees. Turns may be made without poles, with one or both. A momentary stop is permitted after each turn.
5. Four continuous telemarks in soft snow on a slope of at least 20 degrees.
6. Skating stride, poling for quick acceleration.
7. No-fall descent of several hundred feet, maintaining fair speed on an open 25-30-degree slope of hard snow.
8. Similar no-fall descent on an open 20-25 degree slope of soft snow.
9. Descent of a standard course of at least 1000 feet in a fixed time limit, with but two falls allowed. The course must include a variety of terrain, including some woods and slopes generally steeper than the Third Class run.

First Class Test

The initiative for this award shall come from the Committee on Tests and Standards (Joint action is required by both northern and southern sections of the committee.)

The First Class award is made for excellence in either touring or racing.

The *touring* award is intended as a recognition of perfected technique and notable performance, including leadership, in ski-mountaineering and touring.

The *racing* award is intended as a recognition of consistently notable performance in representative and officially recognized national or international ski competition.

Ski-Mountaineering Test

Those who have traveled through the remote portions of the High Sierra in winter have come back with glowing stories of its

beauty and its thrills. A sufficiently large number of capable skiers has been developed so that the High Sierra may be safely toured in winter if those skiers are thoroughly capable of coping with the conditions that may arise. The preceding tests, designed to determine cross-country skiing ability, do not attempt to cover those broader phases of winter snowcraft necessary if one is to wander from winter sports centers and marked ski trails. To determine this comprehensive ability, and to encourage skiers to acquire it, the Winter Sports Committee established the Ski-Mountaineering test.

The candidate, in addition to being a member of the Sierra Club who has demonstrated his interest in the Club's winter trail and lodge system, must prove to the satisfaction of the judges that he has:

1. Passed the Sierra Club Third Class test.
2. Ability to use properly a topographic map and compass.
3. Knowledge of first aid and rescue technique, including the treatment of freezing and the construction and use of a two-ski rescue sled.
4. Knowledge of the basic principles of snowcraft, with special reference to avalanches. (Reference: *Snow Structure and Ski Fields*. By Gerald Seligman. Macmillan, 1936.)
5. Spent two full days ski touring during the winter season, with at least one overnight camp on snow, carrying appropriate share of total equipment during the entire tour.
6. Knowledge and demonstrated ability to use equipment necessary for safely undertaking a ski tour of several days' duration.
7. Completed the ascent and descent on skis of approximately 1500 feet of elevation, preferably on a peak, demonstrating a knowledge of proper equipment.
8. Demonstrated ability on tour to cope with an average variety of snow conditions.

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Test Judges Names for Coming Season

Judges appointed for the season are:

Fourth Class Test: Torcom Bedayan, Edgar M. Cerf, Roy W. Cohn, Caroline W. Coleman, Jerome Cramer, Lloyd S. Davis, George Dondero, A. C. Gerould, George Gibbs, Jr., Louise Hewlett, Otto Hoefler, Oliver Kehrlein, Doris F. Leonard, Richard M. Leonard, George A. Rudolf, Glenn L. Weber, Edward C. Yeazell.

Third and Fourth Class Tests: William R. Hewlett, Alexander Hildebrand, Louise Hildebrand, Roger Hildebrand, Arthur F. McGarr, Harold L. Paige, Rolf D. Pundt,

Walter A. Radius, Bestor Robinson, P. H. von Lubken, Adrian A. Wahlander, Charles W. Shepherd.

Second Class Test: F. E. Baldauf, Franklin J. Banker, Lewis F. Clark, Joel H. Hildebrand, Milton Hildebrand, Einar Nilsson.

Ski-Mountaineering Test: Lewis F. Clark, Joel H. Hildebrand, Richard M. Leonard, Einar Nilsson, Bestor Robinson.

Members of the test committee for southern California are: Chester L. Errett, Chairman, Robert K. Brinton, Howard A. Koster, Clyde V. Nelson, Jr., Robert J. Schenck.

American Ski Annual

Skiing has progressed so rapidly that it is beyond the scope of our own *Sierra Club Bulletin* to keep pace with it. Ski-enthusiasts can do no better than turn to the *American Ski Annual* in their effort to keep up with the times. Now in its fifth consecutive year, the *Annual* for 1939-40 contains varied articles on progress of skiing throughout the past year, as well as complete records of all important competitions throughout the country during the winter of 1938-39. Of particular interest to Sierra Club members is the article "Downhill Racing on Trial," by Dr. Hildebrand—a timely appraisal of suicidal tendencies in modern downhill racing.

The *Ski Annual* is not perfect yet; perhaps one of the most noticeable faults is

that the reader must often wade for a considerable time before finding the sentences or paragraphs of deep interest. An unfortunate event prevents the first appearance of an equipment section, which many skiers would have greatly enjoyed. No one who carefully peruses the publication will fail to realize, however, that the National Ski Association, through the *Annual* is doing a splendid, needed job in coordinating the widespread front of American skiing.

D. R. B.

American Ski Annual, organ of the National Ski Assn. Published by the Stephen Daye Press, Brattleboro, Vt., 1939. Many photographs. Price, \$1.00.

New in the Library

Edible Wild Plants. By Oliver Perry Medsger. Introduction by Ernest Thompson Seton. The Macmillan Company, New York. 1939. 234 pp., many illustrations. Price, \$3.50. The first complete handbook of America's wild menu.

Romance of the National Parks. By Harlean James. The Macmillan Company, New

York. 1939. 240 pp., illustrated with 123 photographs. Price, \$3.00. History, routes, and scenes in our National Parks.

Death Valley: A Guide. Written and compiled by the Federal Writers' Project of the Works Progress Administration of Northern California. Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston. 1939. 75 plus xv pp., many illustrations.

Price, \$1.75. An index to the main highways and rough roads, with a complete description of the places to which they lead.

Himalayan Assault. By members of the French Himalayan Expedition of 1936.

Translated by Nea E. Morin. Methuen & Co. Ltd., London. 1938. 203 plus xv pp., 48 gravure plates and 3 maps. Price 15s. An account of an elaborate attempt on Hidden Peak, in the Karakorum.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACTS OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AND MARCH 3, 1933, of *Sierra Club Bulletin*, published bimonthly at San Francisco, California, for October 1, 1939.

State of California
City and County of San Francisco } ss.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Virginia Ferguson, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that she is the business manager of the *Sierra Club Bulletin*, and that the following is, to the best of her knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended by the Act of March 3, 1933, embodied in section 537, Postal Laws and Regulations, to-wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Publisher, Sierra Club, 1050 Mills Tower, San Francisco, California; Editor, Francis P. Farquhar, 1050 Mills Tower, San Francisco, California; Managing Editor, none; Business Manager, Virginia Ferguson, 1050 Mills Tower, San Francisco, California.

2. That the owner is: Sierra Club (a corporation), 1050 Mills Tower, San Francisco, California; No stockholders; Officers: Joel H. Hildebrand, President, Berkeley; William E. Colby, Secretary, San Francisco; Walter L. Huber, Treasurer, San Francisco.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

VIRGINIA FERGUSON, Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 26th day of September, 1939.

(SEAL)

VIOLET NEUBURG, Notary Public.
(My commission expires December 31, 1941.)

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